

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 142

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Ada May, Mr. Montague. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. West 16th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 214 Broadway. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West 4th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 214 Broadway. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 214 Broadway. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-ninth street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT. 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

DRAGONAL ENTERTAINMENT. Broadway, at 10th street. 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M. Miss Howard. Matinee at 11:30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

From our reporter this morning the probabilities are that the weather today will be partly cloudy or clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were unsettled, the market drifting into an inquiry if the bear movement had touched bottom or not. Gold sold at 110.

BISMARCK is a statesman of amazing impudence, but he has almost surpassed himself in asking that religious processions in Belgium shall be prohibited.

FLEETWOOD PARK was the scene of some remarkable trotting yesterday, seven heats failing to find a winner for the 2:24 purse. The race will be finished to-day.

THE SCHILLER DIAMETER is still fresh in the minds of all our readers, and the details of that event which we print this morning will be read with an interest second only to that which followed the announcement of the disaster itself.

THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS who recently escaped from New Caledonia are a source of disquiet to the gentle people of New Zealand and Australia. All kinds of complications are anticipated, and, indeed, may be expected, so long as the French government persists in its rigorous course in Paris and allows a tax administrator in the penal colony.

THE THIRD TERM.—We print an interesting communication in another column this morning from a republican in New Orleans which throws some light upon the statements made by various politicians that General Grant does not propose to be a candidate for the Presidency for a third term. These historical facts, coming from a trustworthy and distinguished writer, will be an interesting contribution to the literature of Congress.

A COMPLEX QUESTION, involving the right of a Roman Catholic priest to accuse a person married outside of the Church with living in mortal sin when the accusation is without malice and only with the intention of discharging his duty as priest and pastor, is to be tried in the Boston courts. We are inclined to think Father McGlew will find that he may not slander people even in church and with the design of saving their souls, and somehow we think he ought not to have done it, even if his wicked parishioners were cast away in perdition.

THE CENTENAL COMMISSIONS re-elected General Hawley as its President and elected some other routine business yesterday. Among the resolutions which were passed was one which we are especially anxious to commend, for we recognize in it the fine hand of Mr. L. A. Gobright, of Washington, who is not only pleased with the progress made in the construction of the Exhibition building, but is especially happy that the evidences of artistic skill in the general arrangement are to "show to all nations that, while the people of the United States are pre-eminently practical concerning mechanical industries, they are not indifferent to the agencies which combine utility with refined taste." Mr. Gobright's countrymen are much indebted to him for this neat compliment, but we are afraid some of them will fail to appreciate his services.

The Success of the Husted Rapid Transit Bill.

This excellent bill is quite certain to pass without any amendments which essentially impair its efficiency. The Assembly, in which it was first introduced, made an acceptable amendment by transferring the appointment of the commissioners from the Governor to the mayors of cities and the supervisors of counties. Governor Tilden himself does not disapprove of this amendment in the interest of home rule, attaching too much importance to the substance of the bill to desire an authority which is as safely lodged in the hands of Mayor Wickham; for the broad provision which includes other mayors and boards of supervisors is more surplusage to bring the bill within the constitutional requirements of a general law. In intention and practical effect it is merely a law for rapid transit in New York city alone, and nobody distrusts the fidelity of our present Mayor or the intelligent pains he will take to select fit men to organize this great undertaking. When the bill went to the Senate, a vicious amendment was offered by Mr. Lord, of Canal Ring notoriety, and adopted in Committee of the Whole, restricting the operation of the bill to the two counties of New York and Westchester, which would have made it void by repugnance to the constitution, which forbids local laws for railroad tracks. This hostile amendment was afterward thrown out by the Senate, which, however, adopted some others of doubtful utility. The bill was then passed, sent back to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments; concurrence was refused; a committee of conference was appointed; a report was made from that committee with modified amendments, and the bill was triumphantly passed last evening by the Senate, with an assured certainty that it will also pass the Assembly. So we are at last secure of a good, practical law for rapid transit, for which our citizens will be thankful. It passed the Senate by the strong majority of twenty-four to six; and, as the Assembly passed it unanimously, there is no doubt that they will repeat it as it came from the conference committee, whose amendments are not unfriendly to the purpose of the bill.

A point worth notice in connection with the Rapid Transit bill is the practical inefficiency of those provisions of the amended State constitution which forbid the passage of special or local laws. Such prohibitions are easily avoided in substance while complying with their form, of which there could not be a more striking illustration than is furnished by the Rapid Transit bill. They are intended to apply to New York alone, no other city in the State needing or desiring such facilities. Each of the Rapid Transit bills is really a local law intended for New York city alone, but each is so framed as to be applicable to the whole State, although there was no expectation on the part of their framers that they would be put in force except in this one locality. The prohibition of local laws is valuable and salutary in all those cases where the same kind of wants exist or are likely to arise in all parts of the Commonwealth; but when some particular locality has wants peculiar to itself the requirement of general laws is of no value, though not an insuperable obstruction. A great deal of the sparring and wrangling which have attended the discussion of the Rapid Transit bill might have been avoided had the Legislature been at liberty to make the plaster no broader than the sore. The bills might have been simpler in form, requiring less ingenuity to draft them, and have given less opportunity for the cavils of the enemies of rapid transit.

We are glad that a bill has at last been put in a secure way to passage which meets all the constitutional requirements and makes it safe for capitalists to invest their money without fear of annoying and obstructive lawsuits in the prosecution of the enterprise. There was a pretty general apprehension both in the Legislature and out of it that the Moore bill was exposed to this danger, and all wise friends of rapid transit will be glad to exchange it for the more careful bill, which will be sent to the Governor for his signature and is known to have his preference. The most that was expected of the Moore bill was that Commodore Vanderbilt might be induced to get under it and build a rapid transit road on Fourth avenue, connecting with the present steam roads at the Grand Central depot. He was the horse railroad on that avenue and the tunnel which extends quite a distance below Forty-second street, through which rapid transit cars could be run, and he would derive great advantages from an extension of his steam lines to the City Hall. This, though a great deal better than nothing, would still be very inadequate. It would subvert the public convenience only below Forty-second street. From Forty-second street to Harlem the accommodations would probably be no better than they are at present. It is essential to the idea of a good rapid transit road that it should accommodate the great body of our citizens; that it should have frequent stations for taking up and setting down passengers; a convenience hardly to be expected on Fourth avenue, between the Grand Central depot and Harlem. In the first place, such stations on that part of Fourth avenue, even if we could expect them, would not accommodate the people. A great part of the way there are wide spaces on both sides of the route which consist of vacant lots, and people would have to walk long distances to reach the cars or their homes, which would be very annoying in bad weather, especially in the winter season. In the next place, Commodore Vanderbilt could not give the needed way stations consistently with accommodation for the through travel. The cars of three great through lines run on Fourth avenue between the Grand Central depot and Harlem, and so occupy the road as to preclude a constant succession of way trains every few minutes, with six or seven way stations between Forty-second street and the Harlem Bridge. The thing is impracticable on a road over which passes all the New England travel, the Northern New York travel and a large portion of the Western travel. Rapid transit in a form adapted to the internal wants of the city is impossible on Fourth avenue, except below Forty-second

street, whereas we need it for the whole length of the island. The Moore bill might have given it rapid transit on the lower part of Fourth avenue, because some of the obstructions which hedge the way of other capitalists would not exist for Mr. Vanderbilt, who is in no danger of litigation from a horse railroad company. But what the city needs is steam cars running through to Harlem and beyond every few minutes, with stations all the way at short intervals, on a route through the most dense and continuously populated part of the city south of Harlem Bridge. We rejoice in the certain passage of a bill which renders such a road practicable and is sure to be signed by the Governor in preference to a law of more limited utility.

Now that we are sure of a law which gives rapid transit "an open field and fair play," we look with confidence to a speedy supply of this great public want. We have no doubt that the requisite fifty public-spirited citizens will immediately be found to petition for the road, when it will be the duty of the Mayor to appoint the five commissioners. He will not be hampered by a necessity of having his appointees confirmed by the Common Council, and he has every motive to make good selections. The construction of a rapid transit road will mark an epoch in the history of the city, and the Mayor under whose superintendence it is satisfactorily done will earn a reputation that will render his administration always memorable. He will of course take the best and soundest advice, including that of the Governor, and will appoint a set of commissioners the announcement of whose names will inspire confidence. It will be their first duty to select a route which will accommodate the greatest number of people. This will perhaps be an easier task than to decide on the best plan of construction. The plan must not be so expensive as to repel capitalists. As the road can be built in one of the avenues, no great expenditure will be necessary to secure the right of way, which dispenses with what has heretofore been regarded as one of the heaviest elements of cost. In point of economy there is no comparison between an elevated and an underground road, any more than there is in light and cheerfulness, or in the rapidity with which the road can be brought into use. An elevated road can easily be completed to Harlem in less than two years. Under the excellent new bill which will to-morrow go to the Governor for his signature we have high and confident hopes of the immediate commencement and speedy completion of an enterprise which will give a powerful new impulse to the growth and prosperity of the city. The prospect is an ample reward for the persistent and undaunted efforts of the HERALD in agitating this great subject and pushing it upon the attention of the people and the Legislature. We feel that we have as much reason to congratulate the city as when, after years of strenuous advocacy, the HERALD had the satisfaction of seeing the law passed for creating the Central Park, that great and health-giving ornament of this metropolis, the pride and boast of our citizens, which is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Mr. Delano Defamed.

Lone Horn may be both a bold Indian and an able orator according to the Indian standard, but he has a plainness in his speech that marks him as a bad politician. No Tammany brave could have been louder in defaming that good man, Mr. Secretary Delano. This terrible Sioux, not content with the thousand kindnesses he had received through the Secretary of the Interior, actually had the temerity to accuse that functionary of lying. Had he merely said that all the good intentions of the Secretary had not been kept or that the promises of the department had never been fulfilled it would have been all right, but to tell the President that a member of his official family had lied was talking altogether too plainly even for an Indian. The interpreter evidently thought so, and feared the immediate consequences to the Sioux if the words of the savage should be at once reported to Grant. What the President would have done but for the discretion of the interpreter it is impossible to predict, and what Delano will do upon his return to Washington is equally past finding out. The whole issue now depends upon that event. The President will not speak; indeed, although it is universally acknowledged that he is a good listener, he will not so much as hear until Mr. Delano is back at his desk. Perhaps this is just. His Secretary of the Interior has been maligned, traduced, vilified. An Indian, and a Sioux at that, has had the boldness to call a good and truthful man a liar. If things go on in this way there will be no safety for anybody, and the savages of the Far West will become as dangerous to innocent people like Delano as democratic investigating committees are likely to be during the next Congress.

THE FOREST FIRES in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are of the most serious character, and embrace many miles of territory and property of immense value within the range of destruction. Unless the predictions of Old Probabilities are more than verified by a rainfall during the day the ravages of the fires may be even more destructive within the next twenty-four hours than they were yesterday and the day before. The secret of these fires is to be found in the general inattention to forest culture in this country. Where woodlands exist at all they are utterly neglected, and among the mountains of the two States now suffering from forest fires whole townships and even whole counties are as inflammable as a Western city. Until the laws provide for the preservation and protection of forests we may expect these ever-recurring disasters, and it seems it is only while the fires are raging that anybody thinks the subject worthy of consideration. We trust the matter will not be much longer neglected, for until there is some practical legislation on this question, applicable alike to all the wood-growing States, there will not be even so much as an attempt at making these terrible visitations impossible.

REVENUE REFORM has come to be a practical question, and it is to be hoped that the meeting of importers yesterday to consider the subject will prove to be the first step in the direction of practical measures.

The Black Hills and the Indian Question.

We print this morning an interview with the distinguished General Custer, whose name is familiar to all who know the history of the rebellion, as well as to those who have observed the operations of the few gallant men who have protected our Northwestern frontiers against the merciless Indian tribes. General Custer's interview is a narrative as well as a protest. He explains clearly the exact condition of the Indians in the Southwest, our relations toward them, all the treaties that exist between these tribes and our government, and the manner in which these treaties are daily broken by rapacious Indian agents. It is impossible to read this narrative of an officer who speaks from his personal experience and whose word is beyond suspicion without feeling that, unless President Grant should interfere as resolutely with the operations of the Indian Ring as he has interfered with those of the Whiskey Ring, we shall either have a war of the most disastrous character upon our hands in a very short time or the administration of Indian affairs will be covered with additional and just reproach.

From different parts of the country we have stories of expeditions of adventurous people forming to enter and settle what is called the Black Hills country. It seems, from what we are told by General Custer as well as other distinguished officers who have traversed this region, that the Black Hills country is rich with gold deposits and has many advantages for settlement. General Sheridan reports that gold does really exist near what are called the Big Horn and Tongue rivers. This country, however, has been ceded to the Indians by a solemn treaty. The reservation extends west from the Missouri River about two hundred miles and from the northern boundary of Nebraska to the forty-sixth degree of latitude, embracing a territory, we should say, as large again as the State of Pennsylvania. The reports of our military commanders have inflamed the imagination of that large portion of our people who believe that wealth can be obtained in nearly every method except by working for it. We have stories of organizations in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine and even in Canada, all waiting for the door to open to this new Eldorado. It is estimated that the number of emigrants preparing for this exodus is from fifteen to twenty thousand. The government has expressly forbidden them to intrude upon the reservations, and the troops have orders to turn them back. Fifteen or twenty thousand stalwart men intent upon occupying an open country offer a problem to the government, which, we fear, has not power enough to interfere with their purpose.

We have no doubt, therefore, that in a few months more we shall have the same emigration to the Black Hills that we had to California. There is something in gold that the imagination of men cannot resist. Twenty-five years ago thousands of our young men crossed the wide plains to found an empire in California. This road to the Black Hills is an easy task compared with that. Whether the government succeeds or not in extinguishing the Black Hills treaty we shall probably within another year have a new State on the banks of the Upper Missouri River. General Custer's evidence, however, as to the existence of gold is carefully given. While corroborating what General Sheridan says, as to the fact that gold is to be found in the Black Hills country in various quantities, he is uncertain as to whether it is in sufficient abundance to justify miners in expecting results like those that have been gathered in California. Our own impression is against the theory that there is gold enough in the Black Hills to make the mining of it an advantage. We have no scientific reports that justify us in believing the narratives that have come to us from feverish and ill-equipped investigators. The true value of the Black Hills country will ultimately be agricultural. In this respect the history of the emigration will no doubt repeat the history of California. Rich as California has proved to be in gold, it is richer to-day in wheat. Gold acted as a stimulus to attract emigration, but many of the men who went to the Pacific coast to dig the soil for minerals have remained to till it.

The question of extinguishing the Indian treaties, as presented by General Custer, is a delicate one. It is difficult to see how the government can resist the feverish and natural desire of emigrants to possess these lands; nor can that be a just policy which forbids any citizen of the United States from making his home in any part of our dominions so long as he obeys the laws. But here are sacred treaties, as General Terry presents it, which we should not even ask the Indian to cancel. General Sheridan, on the other hand, thinks that the treaty should be cancelled anyhow by our giving to the Indian a just return for the surrender of his rights. It is difficult to decide between two authorities as distinguished as General Terry and General Sheridan. We should much rather accept General Terry's idea of what is due to the Indians, but at the same time we cannot resist the feeling that General Sheridan takes the practical view. We are afraid that the fact must be conceded that this Black Hills country is too useful to the people to be longer given over to the savages. The first duty of the government is to protect treaty rights so long as these rights are in force. This it is proposed to do by the troops under the command of General Custer. If properly done we shall be spared a bloody Indian war. At the same time, the advice of General Sheridan in favor of taking active steps toward extinguishing the title and removing the Sioux to other sections of the West is wise, and we trust that it will be acted upon with promptness, kindness and perfect good faith.

THE BILL FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of the water supply in some of the districts now deficient, which authorizes the laying down of mains where they are required, is held back in the Senate through the efforts of Comptroller Green. The President of the Board of Underwriters urges its passage, and states that unless it becomes a law the danger of conflagration in the insufficiently supplied localities will compel the fire insurance companies to increase their rates of insurance. The opposition of Mr. Green to the bill is induced only by his unfriendliness to the Department of Public Works. Senator Booth is responsible for the late of the measure.

The Chair of Burglary at Princeton and Rutgers.

Princeton College has many learned professors and valuable professorships, but the public was scarcely prepared for the discovery that a Chair of Burglary is among the adjuncts of that venerable institution. We have not yet heard who fills the important office of Instructor in the Art of Housebreaking, but the exploit at Rutgers the other night shows conclusively that he is a very accomplished teacher. From the skill and ingenuity exhibited in breaking into the museum of the rival college we have the evidence that Princeton's Professor of Burglary is a man as profound in his art and as capable of imparting it to others as any of the Ph. D.'s associated with President McCosh in elevating the curriculum of the college. If we remember aright one of the distinguished graduates of the College of New Jersey sojourning for a time, some years ago, in the New Jersey Penitentiary, and while residing in that quiet retreat at Trenton employed his leisure in writing a valuable treatise on the Art of Burglary. It is possible this gentleman has returned to his Alma Mater and trained the young men who participated in the late affair at New Brunswick for the hazardous attempt at housebreaking which carried into execution on Thursday morning. Assuming that this must have been the case—for no untrained burglar could have trained the Princeton lads so well—we have only to add that if Professor Fagin can only be induced to accept the Chair of Petty Thieving the venerable college will be pretty well equipped to occupy a unique position among the notable universities of the world. In course of time, too, Princeton may be able to supplement its Chair of Political Economy with that equally important department, Political Corruption, and we have no doubt some eminent Christian statesman might be induced to accept the professorship, if it is richly endowed. Thus the trifling affair about the cannon would lead to the most valuable and important results.

Let not the partisans of Rutgers think that in bestowing all this praise upon a rival institution we are unmindful of the merits which belong to the college at New Brunswick. Everything in New Jersey is equally dear to us. We would not do injustice to one institution of learning in that State even in doing justice to another. We, therefore, say, with that sense of fair play which we hope may never forsake us, that if any young gentleman desires to study the Art of Burglary under some other teacher than one of those expert gentlemen in Houston street, and is not satisfied either with that great school at Sing Sing or the not less famous college at Princeton, there is no place we would be so happy to recommend to him as Rutgers. The original theft of the cannon by the Rutgers students from the Princeton campus shows an expertness that speaks volumes in favor of the High Handed Stealing Department of the institution.

To the professors in both institutions and to the friends of each we have only to say that the Faculty of neither ought to be held to accountability for an event they could neither foresee nor prevent. At the same time the credit of a few young men reflect infinitely on the character of both colleges and make us feel that the Chair of Burglary occupies the place of honor in the courses of study promoted by these excellent institutions.

The Comptroller's Interference with the Department of Public Works.

Comptroller Green, in accordance with his usual policy, is endeavoring to obstruct the business of the Department of Public Works by petty and annoying interference with its management. It seems, however, that he will have no easy task in dealing with General Fitz John Porter. The practice of the department has been to require three vouchers to be made out for all claims against the department. One of these vouchers has been retained in the Public Works office and two have been transmitted to the Financial Department—one to be filed with the Comptroller when the claim has been paid and the voucher received, and the other to be also received and returned to the Department of Public Works. This system is in conformity with an existing ordinance of the Common Council, and its advantages are manifest. It preserves in the department in which the claim originates an official copy of the voucher, which is useful in case those sent to the Comptroller should be lost or mislaid. By requiring that two vouchers shall be returned when the claim is paid, and one returned to the original department, provision is made first against the corrupt raising of a voucher, and next against the stealing of received vouchers, from both of which practices New York has suffered. The return of a received voucher to the original department is also necessary to enable its officers to know the correct amount of their unexpended appropriations. Without this check they do not know whether the claims against their department have been paid, and if any deduction is made on payment from the amount as it leaves the department, which is often the case, the accounts of unexpended balances kept in the department will not agree with the Comptroller's books.

It is scarcely credible that the Comptroller could desire to interfere with this efficient system of checks. The trouble of making the triplicate vouchers falls on the department with which they originate, and not on the Comptroller. Yet, in pure love of obstructiveness and arrogant dictation, Mr. Green has directed General Porter to change the practice and to require only a single voucher to be transmitted to the Finance Department. He claims the right to make this unnecessary and impertinent demand on the authority given him by the charter to "prescribe the forms of keeping and regulating all city accounts." The keeping and regulating of city accounts does not embrace the right to prevent a head of an independent department from adopting such rules as to his own vouchers, their number and their place of custody, as he may deem necessary for the protection of the city and of his own department. The attempt of the Comptroller to exercise such an authority is a piece of impertinence which has very properly been rebuked by General Porter. The latter asks the Common Council to pass an ordinance regulating the matter. We do not regard this as necessary. General Porter can continue the system he has hitherto pursued, and

should Mr. Green refuse to pay claimants on the vouchers of the Public Works Department the courts will bring him to terms, as they have often done before. Still, action of the Common Council may be required to compel the Comptroller to obtain receipts to the two vouchers sent to him and to return one of them to the Public Works Department. In this view the ordinance prepared by General Porter may be desirable, and the Board of Aldermen should adopt it at once.

Cortina's Exploits.

Once more the man intrusted by the Mexican government with the command of its troops stationed on our frontier has signaled himself as a murderer and a brigand. It is notorious that this man is and has been for years the leader of the border ruffians who constantly raid into Texas, committing murder and robbery with impunity; yet no serious effort has ever been made to suppress him by the Mexican authorities. Though commissioned by the general Mexican government he is in reality an independent robber chief, who acknowledges the government only enough to shelter himself from attack by the Texans under the Mexican flag. It is not creditable either to the authorities in Mexico or in Washington that this force should have been permitted to continue for so long a time. If Cortina be really in command of the Mexican troops our neighbors must accept the responsibility for the acts of plunder and outrage committed by his followers and the mer he protects. If he is not, then some joint action should be taken for his suppression. Owing to his intimate acquaintance with the country lying between the Rio Grande and Monterey the Mexican government has always found it a difficult matter to bring this freebooter to terms, and has generally ended by granting him an amnesty and permission to retain his rank and his ill-acquired gains. If the matter were a purely Mexican one we could afford to shrug our shoulders; but when the property and lives of our citizens are endangered by the operations of this bandit General some steps should be taken by our government to secure his final extinction.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.  
Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.  
M. Lefevre, the new French Consul General arrived at Quebec yesterday.  
Governor William H. Taylor, of Wisconsin, has apartments at the Hoffman House.  
Professor Joseph Winock, of Cambridge, Mass. is staying at the Westminster Hotel.  
The Prince de Cocchi drove a four-in-hand o donkeys in the Bois de Boulogne lately.  
Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is residing temporarily at the Everett House.  
Rear Admiral George F. Edmunds, United States Navy, has taken up his residence at the Gales Hotel.  
Mr. James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, has arrived at the Brevoort House.  
Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, arrived in this city last evening and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Lieutenant Colonel Bernard, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, is among the late arrivals at the Gales Hotel.  
There is no opinion of the opinion that the republican party is the only one in France that in these days does not commit any follies.  
Professor J. E. Nourse, United States Navy, sails for Europe per the steamer Baltic, to-day, on special duty for the Navy Department.  
Hon. Mr. Shea, of Newfoundland, is expected in Ottawa shortly to meet the Honorable government on the subject of Newfoundland entering the confederation.  
The Marquis and the Marchioness of Bute are just about to start for the Holy Land, and they are taking a photographer with them. There is some talk of the Marquis of Ripon accompanying them.  
Hon. B. A. Macdonald was yesterday sworn in at Toronto as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, in place of the late Hon. John Crawford. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Draper.  
Colonel Fred. Grant was at St. Paul, Minn., on the way to the Big Horn country via Bemarck and the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. This is not the Custer expedition, which is preparing to leave soon.  
His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, is absent from Honolulu enjoying a run on the island of Hawaii. The United States ship Pensacola was to proceed to Hilo and, if possible, bring His Majesty back to the capital.  
An advocate in Paris appeared at the Bar wearing his moustache, and the President called his attention to the fact that moustaches were forbidden. "Well," said the advocate, "I never knew before that the sword of justice was a razor."  
General H. R. Kane, having resigned his position as Venezuelan Consul in New York, has been appointed by the Venezuelan Government Consul General. General Kane goes to Chile in order to represent his country at the Exposition to be held in Santiago de Chile.  
She was beautiful, but she had large feet, such as they seem to have in Chicago, and when she was just recovering from illness and said, in response to an inquiry, that "she could just put one foot before the other," the astute friend responded, "And that is a great deal."  
The Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario, made vacant by the death of Hon. Mr. Crawford, has been tendered to Hon. George Brown, but gratefully declined. No appointment has yet been made, but the names of several prominent men are freely spoken of as likely recipients of the high position.  
Bowen and Bacon are now at one another. B. Bowen is probably the man who began it all. Bacon is certainly the man who brought it all out, and as the public would have had no scandalous for these two any little games they may respectively develop with regard to one another will be enjoyed by the people.  
Three painters stopped at an exhibition in front of the picture of their friend a fourth painter who was not present. "What talent he has!" they exclaimed with a common impulse. "And what a pity," said the first, "that with such a talent he is not a better designer." "Or a better colorist," "or that he cannot compose!"  
A special letter from the Sandwich Islands to the HERALD informs us that Commissioner Carter, hearing the treaty of reciprocity lately ratified by the United States Senate, arrived at Honolulu on the 8th of April. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. A torchlight procession, with the royal band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Carter, and from there to the palace.  
His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands has been pleased to confer the Order of Kamehameha the First upon several officers of the United States Army and Navy. Those to be Knight Commanders—Rear Admiral J. J. Ains, Captain Hooker, and Captain Temple, United States Navy. Knight Commanders—Lieutenant Commander Whiting, United States Navy, and Colonel Wherry, United States Army.  
A batch of emigrants from England, forwarded by the British government, arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, just lately. Many of them found their way to prison almost immediately on charges of theft. Three were sent ashore from the ship to the lockup on a charge of stealing ship's stores and broaching cargo. Six of the crew were sent to jail for the same offences. Another of the immigrants had not been ashore twelve hours before he was "run in" for stealing a rug and a dog. Macanby's New Zealander mast soon set out for London.